

WAIFS FROM ABROAD.

During the dynamite excitement in London all cats are forbidden to sit and squall on fences of backyards after 9 o'clock at night.

Since 1832 the population of Rome has increased some 12,000 souls "from which there has been a corresponding gain in Peter's pence."

Sir Moss Montefiore received over a thousand letters and telegrams congratulating him in his individual centennial exhibition.

The ballet girls of Paris are to have their annual ball in February, and it will take place on Sunday night when the aged dames are besieged.

Labouchere will follow Yates' example and put his London experiences into book form, reserving the right, of course, to omit what he pleases.

Frank Liszt, who is wintering in Rome, protests against being known in every biographical record as a "Hungarian" pianist, since, though born in Hungary, he is of pure German parentage, neither he nor any member of his family ever speaking or even knowing a word of Magyar.

Virgil's birthplace—the little village of Pietole, in the Lombardy plain, about five miles from Mantua—has just set up a monument to the poet. Close to the village rises a small hill, the Monticelli di Virgilio, and here, according to local tradition, stood the house in which Virgil was born.

Recently the tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey was opened and the body of "Longshanks" as he was called, was found in a remarkably good state of preservation. The flesh of the face had turned to a yellow powder but the part in the hair was still there, and the shape and form of the body remained intact. Around the head was a narrow silver band, on which was engraved his name. The remains were placed in the tomb 600 years ago.

The last number of the Nouvelle Revue contains the first installment of a series of articles on "Society of Vienna," from the pen of the pseudonymous Count Paul Vassili, who, you will remember, contributed last year to this same periodical that very severe arraignment of "Society of Berlin," which created a sensation on both sides of the Atlantic. The talented author announces that this study of high life in the "second Paris" will be followed by similar ones on London, Madrid, and the other European capitals. Mme. Adam, therefore, means to keep on pins and needles for an indefinite time all the grand dames and gossips of the Continent.

THE CABINET.

Why Mr. McDonald Would Prove a Useful Member of It.

Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of Indiana, is the peer of any man in the Union in brains and statesmanship, and if President-elect Cleveland don't call him into his Cabinet, the country will always think he should have done so—Kansas City Times.

Well and truthfully said. The Democrats had occasion to make similar observations in the past, and we are pleased to know that so able a paper as the Kansas City Times shares with us the high estimate we have always placed upon Mr. McDonald. Wherever the high-minded and cultured gentleman, his extensive and ever statesmanlike and the principles of Democracy are loved, there Mr. McDonald is known and admired for his great and excellent qualities of head and heart. Those who know him well feel that his genius, his lofty patriotism, his extensive knowledge of the institutions of our country, his fine legal attainments and his splendid abilities would serve to dignify and strengthen the Cabinet which President Cleveland will soon call into existence. Indiana Democrats are proud to point to McDonald through their Editorial Association, by means of their Legislative caucus, by the utterances of their public men in Congress and elsewhere, as their unanimous choice for a membership in the official household of the President-elect. Indiana Democrats have won their spurs, they fought the good fight, they kept the faith, they were loyal to the cause, they held up the banner amidst the smoke of battle, they occupy a proud position and their extensive knowledge and we have every reason to believe they will be accorded that privilege. They ask with one voice that one of their great leaders, with a record clean and unsullied, be accorded a place of great honor and distinction. They ask with a degree of modesty, yet with a firmness indicating a fixed purpose. They know that Hon. Joseph E. McDonald is one of the soundest Democrats in all that the term implies, within the confines of the country. They are impressed with his honesty, they admire his public services, they appreciate his worth as a citizen and have unlimited confidence in his convictions and in his judgment. Placing this estimate upon him, it is quite natural that they should locate the great pleasure it would give them to see him called to a place in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

A Law Suit—Nothing More.

The Times has regarded the contest for the seat in Congress from this district as it would any other law suit: to be determined by the evidence and a neutral party or jury to any suit. This has also been the view of Major Kidd, as he has often said he would not ask a Democratic House to degrade itself by giving him the seat if he did not show himself entitled to it. But Republican contemporaries seem to take a different view of the matter, and from the first talk of a contest have been busy in disposing of the case by writing about it. In the meantime the Democratic papers have not alluded to it except as a matter of news. Major Kidd, too, has gone quietly about his task of showing the frauds by which he was cheated out of the certificate, and is sustained by every clear-headed Democrat in the district. And right here, let us say to Steele and his clerks, that if we are not mistaken in the industry and perseverance of Major Kidd, they will have to meet this case squarely, with all its enormities, before the House. Steele is also prating about sending to the penitentiary illegal voters. Will he also do his best to send to the penitentiary all who have furnished money to corrupt the voters? We venture to suggest, this question will pass for solution before this case is completely settled.

Now that he is no longer useful to the party, decent Republicans are ready to aid in throwing off the disgrace of being represented by Steele. To such a word: This man has done more to disgrace conventions and corrupt delegations than any fifty men in the district. Recall the fact of his sending out wagons carrying in hammers and dead beats to fill the places of absent delegates in the convention at Marion in 1880. And also recall the scenes of the Kokomo Convention, Peterson was promised the nomination "next time" for support from Adams. John Owens was promised the Wash. Post office. A piece of hammered iron was the passport to free whiskey in the saloons. Perhaps the yells and cat-

calls of the reeling, drunken, howling derbies, that baffled the convention, are still ringing in his party's ears. What of the last three elections in this Congressional District? We shall not try here to enumerate their infamies, but every lover of a pure ballot-box will rejoice that some, at least, of their methods will be unveiled.

The February Magazine.

The war series are given prominence in the February (midwinter) number of the Century. In importance is General Grant's long expected paper on "The Battle of Shiloh," which is accompanied by a large number of portraits and illustrations drawn from photographs or minute descriptions. A supplementary paper from a Confederate point of view is contributed by Colonel William Preston Johnston on his father, General Albert Sidney Johnston, and the Shiloh campaign. Two excellent portraits of General Johnston accompany this paper. General Thomas Jordan the Confederate Assistant Adjutant General at Shiloh, makes record of his experiences in the battle. Four maps appear with these papers. Three brief articles are grouped under the convenient title "Memoranda on the Civil War," the first being an account by General Fitz John Porter of the circumstances attending the offer to Sidney Johnston in 1861 of the command of the Union army in the field. Perhaps the most timely illustrated feature of this number is Dr. Beers' paper on "Canada as a Winter Resort," with Sandham's graphic and spirited pictures. Mr. Howells' novel, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," is continued; Mrs. Litchfield's, "The Knight of the Black Forest," is concluded, and Mr. James' novel, "The 2nd Tomlinson," is begun. Mr. Howells' descriptive papers, "Florentine Monks," also begin in this number. The short story is by Mark Twain, entitled "Royalty on the Mississippi," which, with Kemble's humorous illustrations, covers twenty-four pages of the magazine. Mr. Stedman writes about Dr. Holmes in his critical series on the American poets. Mr. Stillman has a brief illustrated paper on "Dutch Portraits." Poems are given by C. W. Stoddard, Henry Thoreau and Edgar Poe. The Century Company, New York, \$4 per year.

Of interest to the traveling public is Professor Thompson's article in the February "Popular Science Monthly" on "The Sign and Hearing of Railway Employees," in which is described the system of tests that has been adopted by the Pennsylvania Railway. In "The Larger Impact of Scientific Education," Major Powell claims preference for such education because it is catholic, embracing the whole field of human learning, gives the highest mental culture, is a training in mental integrity, and an education in charity. In "Evolution and the Destiny of Man," Mr. W. D. L. Smead sharply reviews Professor Fiske's book on that subject from the agnostic point of view. Professor H. B. Armsby, of Wisconsin, contributes a paper on "Field Experiments in Agriculture." Lucy M. Hall, D. D., offers some excellent observations on the "Physical Training of Girls." Dr. von Patenkefer's paper on "Cholera: Its Home and Its Travels," will command attention. Dr. C. T. Campbell presents some interesting figures from the statistics of the Old Fashions on the subject of "Sick Beds" (Death Rates). Other articles, equally worthy of attention with these, are Mr. Lucas' curious illustrated paper on "Calculating Machines," Grant Allen's pungent observations on "Food and Feeding," Wainwright Locke's practical paper on "Salphur Extraction," with illustration of apparatus; M. Antoine de Saporita's "Properties and Constitution of Sea Water," Mattie Williams' monthly installment of "The Chemistry of Cookery," and Mr. Placsek's attempt to solve the problem, "Why Birds Sing and Portrait and sketch of Sir David Brewster. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Fifty cents.

Another new serial by E. P. Roe, "Nicholas for February opens with the first number. It is a year prominent and valuable feature is Gail Hamilton's "English Kings in a Nutshell," which gives in easy flowing verse a comprehensive view of all the English sovereigns, with the principal events and distinguished personages of their reigns. Nora Perry contributes the first story, "Tyrant Tracy," to be a "Garden of Girls" series. There is also a bright little Masque, or "Miracle-play" by the late William M. Baker, author of "His Majesty, Meyer." Palmer Cox tells in his inimitable pictures and verses the story of the "Brownies' Return." "Ralph's Winter Carnival at Montreal," and W. T. Peters and Margaret Johnson are contributors of bright Valentine verses. In the series, "Davy and the Goblin," visit Robinson Crusoe, "His One Fault," causes Mr. Trowbridge's hero to fall into more trouble. Mr. Stockton takes his "Personally Conducted" party to the queer burg ground of Genoa, Edmund Allen in parts "one more of what he absorbed." "Among the Law-Makers," and we learn about Murillo in Mrs. Clement's "Stories of Art and Artists." The Century Company, New York: \$3 per year.

Harper's Magazine for February is an unusually interesting number. The most remarkable of the illustrated articles is that by Dr. Richard T. Ely, on Pullman City, a timely social study. Professor Newcomb's article on the Lick Observatory includes, besides an entertaining sketch of James Lick, a complete history of the progress thus far in the construction of the great telescope. Other illustrated papers are "An Art Student in Egeon" by Cornelia W. Conant; "The New and Old in Yucatan" by Mrs. E. Plonkerson, wife of the distinguished explorer; "Birds" by John R. Correll; "General Richard Montgomery" by Louise Livingston; "Hartfield House and the Marquis of Salisbury" by Henry W. Lucy; The short stories are contributed by Edward Everett Hale and Lizzie W. Champney, while the serial increase in interest. John Fiske contributes a paper on "The Federal Union," giving a history of its Aryan precedent. "This is the second of his series on American political ideas. The poetry of the number is contributed by William Mayne (son of the Southern poet) Laura M. Maynard, Amelia D. Alden, William Winter and Louis Chandler Moulton. Mrs. Alden's poem is beautifully illustrated by Rosina Emmett. Alfred Parsons contributes another of his brilliant full-page illustrations of Wordsworth's sonnets. The editorial department is well sustained. Harper Bros., New York, \$4 per annum.

What Free Trade Would Do.

Mr. James Russell Lowell, our minister to England, has been presiding at a meeting of the London Society of Arts, where a lecture was delivered upon American wages and labor by one Pidgeon. The lecturer noticed the equalizing tendencies of wages in England and America, and said that a laborer could get 60 per cent. higher wages in America, and be no richer than in England. He held that the American tariff does not affect wages, and thought, while the workmen might not initiate free trade, domestic competition here would probably render it necessary. Mr. Lowell spoke briefly, in substance as follows: "He would say that many fac-

sighted Englishmen believed the adoption of free trade in America would give England dangerous competition in all the markets of the world, because many American fabrics were more honest than England goods of the same description. Free trade would enable America soon to equal England's mercantile marine, which had heretofore been impossible through the operation of the American navigation law and tariff. England would find America the most intelligent competitor she had yet met."

There is a good deal of meat in these few words. England needs a large amount of our breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and petroleum, but it only exports to this country goods to the value of \$155,000,000, out of a total of \$1,205,000,000, or about one-eighth. Is it probable that Englishmen would be willing to open the field of seven-eighths of their foreign commerce for the doubtful chance of increasing that of one-eighth? There is another point to which we wish to call attention—the effect on our mercantile marine. With protection, we can not compete on the ocean. We can have no carrying trade to speak of, and hence no communication of our own with foreign markets. By protection we sacrifice one interest, the carrying trade—which ought to yield a hundred millions a year, to say nothing of the great industry of ship building, which can never be prosperous until we have a prosperous mercantile marine of our own, instead of leaving our carrying trade to other.

Depend upon it, the most far-seeing Englishmen do not want us to adopt free trade or materially to reduce the "protection" tariff, which best protects them.

Kicking Mahone.

The Virginia outcast is like a wasp out in calf. For a while there is vitality in each severed section, and the sting will dart out its poisonous point with all the vividness of the moment of life before. But it is a death fantastic, a harmless exhibition of what was once an injurious weapon. The Virginia outcast can sting no longer.

Out of Politics Into Society.

Mr. Blaine, it is now generally conceded by impartial people, has not been elected President of the United States. In politics he has been defeated. But he has society left to him which to make his fight. He has intrenched himself at Washington. He has mobilized his forces. He is a social factor.

There's Never Any Half Way Work.

In the German army, if a soldier attempts suicide and fails, he is shot. He is a poor fellow there under a microscope to furnish forth a funeral his friends may be quite confident that the corpse will be ready.

Simplifying Things.

The hymn, "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight," used to be variously answered. The proper answer now is, "Down to the skating rink."

Recent experiments show that the weight of grain in wheat and rye in proportion to straw is about one third of the whole, while in barley it ranges from one-half to one-third.

Striking Proofs.

Of the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have been adduced and published in the shape of testimonials from physicians and private individuals, who have tested its value in cases of indigestion. We are all aware of the obstinate character of this complaint, and some of us have witnessed its fatal termination when it attacked the heart. To resist and "kill its preliminary attacks is therefore the part of wisdom. If pains are felt in the joints or muscles after a wetting, its approach may not unreasonably be inferred. In that case a wineglassful of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters now and then will be found a useful preventive measure. Persons exposed to rough weather will find in the Bitters a reliable safeguard. The medicine is also a reliable means of averting malarial ailments, and of overcoming dyspepsia, constiveness, nervousness and inactivity of the kidneys and bladder. Try its effect and satisfy yourself.

In some experiments made with the different breeds of fowls it was demonstrated that with warm, dry quarters and good management the Leghorns were equal to the Asiatics.

Catarrh.

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease. If neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy. Dr. Wm. W. Wood's Catarrh Remedy, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. C. Wood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

It takes a great deal of work to do what is to be done at just the right time. The farmer who is always a little behind with his work is generally a poor one in management and forethought at least.

L. W. Perry, of Jacksonville, Licking County, Ohio, writes: "I am selling a great many bottles of your Bitters. It gives entire satisfaction, much more so than any other bitters. The bitters, Mr. Perry referred to, was Miesher's Herb Bitters, a certain remedy for the cure of indigestion, secretions, a sure and absolute cure for dyspepsia, liver complaints, every form of indigestion, intermittent fever, and ague, and other periodical complaints."

Durke's Saind Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce. The universal favorite both in the United States and Great Britain. Wholesome, delicious, economical nutrition. Saves anxiety, waste and trouble.

The dust bath is as necessary for fowls as water is for man; it cleanses their feathers and kills from vermin and impurities, and is instrumental in preserving their health.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Gout, Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and all other painful affections.
25¢ per Bottle and 50¢ per Dozen.
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THE JUSTICE'S GUIDE, by Thomas M. Clarke. A new and practical treatise for Justices of the Peace, stating their duties and showing them how to execute them with all the acts relating to the Justice and Constable. About 500 pages, bound in law style, only \$3.00.

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Statutes of Indiana, Revision of 1876, 2 vols., \$3.00 for set.

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OFFICIAL COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GLENS FALLS INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 31st day of December, 1884.

Located at No. 119 Glen street, Glens Falls, New York.

The Amount of its Capital is \$200,000 00

The Amount of its Capital paid up is 200,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand, and in the hands of Agents or other persons \$ 57,953 48
Real Estate unimproved 1,675 00
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, bearing interest, secured as follows, market value:
United States Bonds, 3, 4 and 4½% 54,975 00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, 7% 66,250 00
N. Y. and Harlem R. R. First Mortgage Bonds, 7% 64,250 00
N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad Bonds, 7% 62,500 00
First National Bank Stock, Glens Falls, 17,300 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance 497,000 75
Debts otherwise secured 5,787 25
Debts for premiums 41,494 94
Total Assets \$ 1,370,781 42

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due \$ 14,971 09
Losses unadjusted 38,518 00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof 6,250 00
All other claims against the Company 5,736 59
Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks 461,675 81
Total Liabilities \$ 597,151 52
The greatest amount in any one risk \$ 5,000 00
The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village No rule.
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block No rule.

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 30th day of January, 1885.

JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of State.

OFFICIAL COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Firemen's Insurance Company,

On the 31st Day of December, 1884.

Located at Nos. 784 and 786 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

The Amount of its Capital is \$100,000 00

The Amount of its Capital paid up is 500,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand, and in the hands of Agents or other persons \$ 33,073 31
Real Estate unimproved 143,235 29
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., market value:
United States Government Bonds, 6% 38,700 00
Morris and Essex R. R. First Cons. Mortg. Bonds, 7% 61,000 00
Central R. R. of N. J. First Cons. Mortg. Bonds, 7% 61,000 00
Central R. R. of N. J. Adjustment Mortgage Bonds, 7% 6,000 00
Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Mortgage Bonds, 6% 10,000 00
East Orange Township Bonds, 6% 5,112 72
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages of real estate worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance 736,437 40
Debts otherwise secured 14,201 00
Debts for premiums 5,348 60
All other securities 50,629 76
Total Assets \$ 1,438,619 95

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due \$ 1,518 42
Losses unadjusted 1,413 00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof 190,643 82
Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks 158,297 95
Total Liabilities \$ 158,297 95

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of Dec. 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal, this 23rd day of January, 1885.

JAMES H. RICE, Auditor of State.

OFFICIAL COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE SUN FIRE OFFICE COMPANY,

On the 31st Day of December, 1884.

Located at No. 15 Washington Street, Watertown, New York. U. S. Gilbert, Manager. Home Office London, England.

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash on hand, and in the hands of Agents or other persons \$ 31,582 1
Bonds owned by the Company, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., secured as follows:
\$20,000 United States Registered Consols of 1907 32,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages of Real Estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance 197,400 00
Debts for premiums 197,400 00
Debts otherwise secured 22,400 00
Total Assets \$ 1,477,982 9

LIABILITIES IN U. S.

Losses adjusted and not due \$ 72,252 9
Losses unadjusted 62,400 00
Losses in suspense waiting for further proof 1,000,000 00
Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks 1,000,000 00
Total Liabilities \$ 1,735,252 95
The greatest amount in any one risk \$ 40,000 00
The greatest amount allowed by the rules of the Company to be insured in any one city, town or village, No. 100,000 00
The greatest amount allowed to be insured in any one block 100,000 00

STATE OF INDIANA, OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE.

I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above mentioned Company, on the 31st day of December, 1884, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.